· SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1883.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending June 9, 1888, was:

## A Ticket for 1884.

An esteemed correspondent in Salem, Oregon, favors us with the following inquiry: firs: I desire to ask you one question in regard to the next national election. Do you think this ticket, with a sound platform, could be elected in 1894? For Precident: JOSEPH E. McDonald of Indiana.

Por Vice-Presidents Hanny W. Slocces of New York.

You will greatly oblige me and many others of this viclinity if you will answer the above in Tun Sun. Yours

We have no doubt that the candidates named by our Oregon correspondent would be elected if they were nominated. But there is the difficulty.

The chief Democratic politician in Indiana is Mr. HENDRICKS. He has determined that Mr. McDonald shall not be the candidate of the party. In 1880 McDonald might have been nominated, if he himself had been willing, but he refused, saying that he was a friend of HENDRICKS; that he had come to the Convention in Cincinnati to do what he could for his nomination; and that he would not put himself in an ambiguous position by consenting to take the nomination himself. With much trouble all this was communicated to Mr. HENDRICKS at night by a special messenger; but he stoutly refused to let McDonald have the place, and so HANCOCK was nominated in his stead.

This was the situation in 1880, and in 1884 it is the same. This settles the case against the ticket proposed by our Oregon friend; for it is certain that no man can be nominsted for the Presidency in any national convention with a divided delegation from the State to which he belongs.

#### The Cadet Engineers.

The dispute between Secretary CHANDLER and the cadet engineers has some singular features. Congress, in the act approved Aug 5, 1882, undertook to provide for the gradual reduction of the line officers of the navy by 115 and of the Engineer Corps by 100; and in order to aid this scheme of reduction it further directed that about 120 cadet midshipmen and about 90 cadet engineers should be dismissed to civil life. Such, at least, was the intention of Congress, as deduced by the Navy Department from a perusal of the act.

But forty-six cadet engineers who had been graduated at the Naval Academy, and had not completed the subsequent two years' course, found reason, in the language of the statute, for believing that the provision for dismissal did not apply to them, and in the test suit of HENRY G. LEOPOLD against the United States they brought their case before the Court of Claims. This suit was begun on the 19th of March last, argued on the 9th of April, and, to use the language of Mr. CHANDLER, "against the wish of the department, hurried to a decision" on the 14th of May. The plaintiff's claim that he could not lawfully be discharged under the act of Aug. 5, 1882, was admitted, on the ground that the Secretary's interpretation of the language of the act was erroneous and

would be unjust in its operation. As soon as the decision of the Court was made known, those of the cadet engineers to whom it applied, whose final examination at the end of the two years subsequent to what is known as their graduation in 1881 had been suspended, were notified to report forthwith at Annapolis and resume this final examination. The next day, however, Mr. Chandles requested Attorney-General BREWSTER to move that the casashould be reopened in the Court of Claims: first, for the admission of further evidence in behalf of the Government, and, secondly, for a rehearing upon the question of law involved. This motion

was made in the Court on Friday.

The Secretary's complaint of undue haste on the part of the Court of Claims in taking up this matter does not seem to be well founded. He says that the case was "rushed to judgment solely to assist in the introduction into the service of about forty officers declared by Congress to be unnecessary. There is no doubt that these officers and a good many more are unnecessary. But at least they have a right to know, definitely and promptly, what is to become of them. If they still have a naval career in prospect, they want to know it; and if they have been legislated into civil life, they want to know that. It happened that the final examinations of those who graduated in 1881 were due, as we have seen, in the latter half of May. Instead, therefore, of its being a reproach, the celerity of the Court in hearing and determining the case was creditable, provided that no other suitors suffered and the consideration of the case

was deliberate. No suitors have complained, and Mr. CHANDLER himself undoubtedly would find no evidence of undue haste had the decision been in his favor. The time from the 9th of April to the 14th of May was ample for a court to determine the question for the immediate purposes of that suit. since the whole matter was simply one of interpretation of a single clause in an act of Congress. Not to go into the merits of the matter, or the elaborate arguments, the case turned largely on the meaning of the words "graduates" and "undergraduates," as applied in the act to cadets, under the peculiar system of the regular course and the supplementary course just indicated.

On the other hand, there was some reason for Mr. CHANDLER's disgust, in the turn the case has taken. The needless overcrowding of the navy with officers has been for years a public disgrace and an outrage on the people. It is to Mr. CHANDLER's credit that, departing from the custom of his predecessors in office, who had nourished this growth. he determined to apply the pruning knife. Against vigorous opposition he succeeded in getting Congress to consent to about half the reductions he proposed, and he now finds a large part of his work threatened with nullification through a statute admitted to be loosely drawn. Mr. LEOPOLD's claim was for \$350 only; but according to Mr. CHAN-DLER the pay of all the officers involved " for the first year will amount to about \$40,000. and in the course of years will take over \$1,000,000 from the Treasury." The matter. therefore, becomes one of much pecuniary importance, apart from the public interest that a scheme of reduction should not be folled. In a needlessly discounteous reflection on the tribunal that decided the case a committing "plain errors of fact and law." Mr. CHANDLER Wrote to Mr. BREWSTER as

"The Court of Claims now appear to decide that, while Congress, toward accomplishing the reduction of 115 line officers, has actually dismissed the 120 cadet midshipmen, it has togrard the accomplishment of the re-duction of the 100 engineers, directly added to the navy 40 sadet ougineers, who are to be commissioned as ac-distant ougineers! In the haste of legislation, Congress

Meanwhile, Mr. CHANDLER has asked the Auditor not to pay money to the cadet en-gineers, under the recent decision of the Court, until after the rehearing of the case.

On Thursday the American Medical Association, in session at Cleveland, hurriedly abled for a year a resolution to revise the Code of Ethics for the medical profession.

That code, handed down from the last century, was adopted by the association in 1847, and has since been the recognized standard of medical ethics throughout the Union, except that the Medical Society of the State of New York, at its annual meeting in February, 1882, radically amended it for the first time by granting to physicians larger liberty in consultations. In article IV. of the old code it was declared that

"No one can be considered as a regular practitioner an excinsive dogma, to the rejection of the accumu-iated experience of the profession and of the aids actu-ally furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology, and

This, of course, was directed against the hom copaths specifically. The prohibition of professional intercourse with the homoopaths was expected to crush out that school of medicine as a humbug. But it had the opposite effect. It gave the homosopaths the benefit which is pretty sure to accrue from what is popularly regarded as persecution. Under such tabooing they prospered amazingly, taking off from the regular school a large part of the best practice in all considerable communities. They were the more able to do this because many homoeopaths gradually began to treat their patients very much as the others would have done, sending prescriptions to ordinary apothecaries, to be compounded of the drugs in common use by the others for the same maladies.

Regular physicians in large practice were irritated by a rule which hampered their in-dependence of action and forbade their exercising their own judgment as to what was best for a patient. It might be necessary for them to meet a homoeopathic practitioner who had been treating a man, to find out the history of the case. They were confident, too, that the true way to overcome homocopathy was to meet it and show the people that the regular school was more scientific and trustworthy, not to try to ignore it as mere quackery, unworthy of attention, when it had really gained so strong a foothold in the confidence of a large share of the intelligent community. In fine, they found that

the old policy of contempt did not work.

The State Medical Society, accordingly, by a vote of 52 to 18, substituted for the above prohibition in the code the following:

Members of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and of the medical societies in affiliation therewith, may meet in consultation legally qualified practi-tioners of medicins. Emergencies may occur in which all restrictions should, in the judgment of the practi ioner, yield to the demands of humanity."

This amendment made a very radical change, for it practically left it to the physician to use his own judgment in deciding what he should do in the matter of consultation. In this State both homosopaths and eclectics are legally qualified practitioners, and the liberty permitted in emergencies allows the regular physician to do whatever in his judgment is advisable in the way of consultation for the salvation of life.

That is common sense. The old restriction was degrading to the physician. He had no liberty of judgment, could not do what he knew was necessary for his patient, and could not obtain facts regarding his case which he ought to know, because of the antiquated rule. And yet the American Medical Association refuses to follow the example of the New York Society, and will not receive representatives from that body because it has removed a prohibition which was an insult to the intelligence and professional capacity and honesty of physicians.

# The Naval and Military Power of China.

In estimating the capacity of the Chinese cal as it may seem, the Middle Kingdom, with its three or four hundred million people, is just now better prepared for sea than for land fighting with a European power.

The superior efficiency of the Chinese navy is of course due to the fact that the assimilation of European ideas and usages has been carried much further in this branch of the service. Not only have the Pekin authorities, largely influenced by the progressive statesman, LI HUNG CHANG, provided themselves with the armored vessels of improved type and armament to which we shall presently refer, but they have created a nursery of engineers and seamen by absorbing almost the whole steam coasting trade of eastern Asia from the ports of Burmah to those of Japan. Moreover, it is far easier to obtain competent volunteer officers for the navy than for the army, the Chinese treaty ports being thronged with vessels belonging to the Government or mercantile marine of European countries and the United States.

Bearing in mind the relative facilities for procuring efficient officers and thoroughly trained men in the naval service, let us look at the war vessels which are now or may speedily be placed in readiness for action in Chinese waters. To say nothing of ten unarmored corvettes and thirty wooden gunboats, the Chinese navy comprehends two heavy ironclads, two steel-plated corvettes built at Stettin and armed with twelve-inch Krupp guns, one monitor and two steel cruisers built in England and furnished with Armstrong and Gatling guns, six steel and six iron gunboats of English construction, and four steel torpedo boats purchased in Germany. To these vessels will soon be added the Ting-Yuen, an ironclad which is admitted by French experts to be one of the most perfect embodiments of naval science, and which is on the point of leaving the Stettin navy yard for China, if, indeed, it has not already started. We have here plainly an armored fleet which, as regards both the number of ships and the weight of armament, is superior to any naval force which France is likely to collect in Chinese waters. But the preponderance is not greater than that of the Peruvian over the Chillan fleet when the recent war in South America began. It remains to be seen whether the Chinese will be able to turn their armored vessels and improved ordnance to account; but we repeat that the manning of the fleet with sailors thoroughly conversant with steam navigation can be accomplished without difficulty, and that the commanders, chief engineers and artillerymen will probably be drawn from the Europeans employed in the Chinese service. That, in other words, the navy of the Celestial Empire, when placed on a war footing, will be substantially a European force, may perhaps be taken for granted, in view of the absolute powers conferred upon

ened Vicercy LI in this emergency. Regarding the actual condition of the Chinese army we have very little trust-worthy information. The Pekin authorities

the comparatively unprejudiced and enlight-

we have under our eyes the translation report published a year ago in the Pekis Gasetie by an imperial censor, whose investigations prove that peculation and absented sm and contempt of discipline are as rife as they ever were in the military system. On paper, indeed, the regular army of the Middle Kingdom numbered in 1880 six hundred thousand men exclusive of the garrisons stationed in Mantchuria. There is reason to believe, however, that nearly half of the names registered and for which the officers draw pay have no owners in the ranks, and that most of the soldiers actually performing service under the colors-some three hundred thousand in all-are needed for the maintenance of order in the large towns and along the public highways. It is well known that the nucleus of the military force consists of the hereditary soldiery of Mantchu, Tartar, and Chinese origin distributed under twentyfour banners and nominally comprising about 100,000 men. If it be true, as we have often been told of late, that there are already 50,000 Chinese troops armed with breech loaders and thoroughly trained in the use of such weapons by European instructors, we should naturally look for such improved equipment and discipline to the bannermen who are quartered at Pekin. and in the metropolitan province of Chihli. As a matter of fact, however, we find that the Imperial Guard itself, numbering some 17,000 men, and secially charged with the protection of the Son of Heaven, includes six battalions, only four of which are armed with breech-loaders, the other two being still dependent upon matchlocks so cumberous that two men are required to carry and fire each piece. The backward condition of the rest of the army in respect of weapons may be inferred from the imperfect equipment even of the Guard, which, by the way, the French would never have to face, unless they should again attempt an assault upon Pekin, which, in view of the vastly strengthened

fortifications of the capital, is improbable. Not only is the greater part of the Chinese army unprovided with modern munitions of war or uninstructed in their use, but, if we except a few European and American volunteers, most of whom are connected with the artillery, there is a total dearth of competent officers. Of scientific strategy and tactics the native commanders are utterly ignorant, and absolutely no thought is taken for transportation or a commissariat. In fact, the Chinese private, while individually he is one of the bravest men on earth-al current fallacies on this head have been dispelled by those who have witnessed his prowess on the battlefield-is the worst-fed, worst-housed, worst-armed, and worst-led soldier in the world. With such admirable raw material it is possible, no doubt, that a man like the Viceroy Lt might create an efficient army, if he were given time. But the French, if they are wise, when once a col-lision is seen to be inevitable, will strike a blow at some vulnerable point of China itself, and thus compel the Middle Kingdom to let them alone in Tonquin.

## The New Wealth.

There may be nothing in the Wall street rumor that GEORGE GOULD, the son of Mr. JAY GOULD, has gone to London to put on the market there a large block of Western Union stock. It is true, however, that the great operator has in his young son a faithful agent and a pretty apt and docile pupil, whom he can make useful to him in his financial enterprises in various ways.

This young fellow is only recently out of chool, and throughout his boyhood and early manhood he has enjoyed all the advantages and suffered from all the temptations of the son of a very rich man-a man whose wealth is equalled by that of very few in the world. Yet as soon as his beard begins to grow, we find him at work in Wall street very much as if he was a young broker with his fortune still to make. According to all the indications, Gould the son, is likely to follow in the footsteps of his father, or to try to do it, with the advantage of starting out with vast accumulations to help him empire to cope with France in eastern Asia along, while the elder Gould at his age was we should carefully distinguish between its | expending his energies on the invention of a

Thus we see that the younger GOULD, instead of being ruined by the money made for him, and falling into habits of sloth and dissipation, is stimulated by it to business activity. He has been put into the traces early, is easy under the harness, and seems to be pretty well broken to steady work.

Moreover, his case is not an exceptional one. The fortune left by Commodore VAN-DERBILT has been greatly increased by his living son, and the sons of WILLIAM H. VAN-DERBILT are also men of affairs, ambitious of making further accumulations. The sons of many of the men who have made the largest fortunes during the last quarter of a century are so proceeding that it is manifest that they do not mean to let the money rust They are steady business fellows, of habits enough, and in many cases harder workers than thousands of young men who will inherit nothing.

In former days in this country it was commonly assumed that the money gathered in one generation would be dissipated in the next, or if not so soon as that, at least in the generation after. Of course there were conspicuous exceptions, but they were not frequent enough to prevent people's anticipating evil for the inheritors of a fortune. Rich men's sons were expected to turn out worthless fellows-spendthrifts, drunkards, and loafers, or, if not as bad as that, incapable of managing their patrimony with prudence and skill. It is ruin to a boy to inherit a

large fortune, was the common saying of old. Yet we see that the vast fortunes which have been accumulated with unparalleled rapidity since the war-the very new and unprecedentedly great fortunes—are likely to be pretty generally well cared for by their inheritors. It is probable that they will be kept together, and even increased. A very rich man's son in New York is now scarcely more likely than any other young man to be

a drunkard and a riotous liver. A considerable proportion of the inheritors of fortune may go to swell the rapidly increasing class of men of leisure, but the very possession of wealth imposes on the majority the necessity of diligence in affairs. The very case a large fortune requires in these days is likely to make a man of business of its possessor. Investments must be changed and to do that with prudence demands close attention to the subject, and thorough study of it. Some people even go so far as to argue that the corrective for the evil of too great accumulations in individual hands will be the intolerable burden such fortunes will impose on their holders, who will have to wear themselves out to take care of them. Up to this time, however, we have not heard of anybody who has refused to accept an addition to his wealth, no matter how rich he might be, or how enormous the new load. because the money would be too heavy a load for him to carry.

The dissipation of accumulated wealth is also prevented in very many cases, both when the heirs are male as well as female, by trusteeing the money, and the class of rich men of leisure is chiefly made up of emselves have to depend mainly on the those who benefit by such trusts. Bes

the preservation of wealth is more and more guarded by the selection of one trusted heir to inherit the great bulk of it, while the rest of the members of the family are provided for with a comparatively small part, and that part, when there is doubt about their habits or their financial wisdom, is put in trust for thom. Of course the money must be eventually

distributed, unless the same care for its

preservation is taken from generation to

generation, but in very many cases self-pro-tection will lead to the keeping up of such safeguards, and more especially when the fortunes are well busbanded and are increased by prudent inheritors. The aptitude for the management and the accumulation of money may be transmitted, and the older wealth grows the more skilfully may it be used and the more solidly invested. Besides, a rich young fellow has more and more opportunities for finding congenial occupations which are not hurtful to him or damaging to his ability to manage his estate. In addition to the multitude of vast forthe last twenty-five years, we shall have in the next century, in all probability, a far greater multitude, made out of Western

tunes which have been made at the East and West in transportation and mining during lands and in other ways. And the experience of this generation will teach the next how to keep and transmit its accumulations. The aptitude for the management and preservation of large fortunes, little cultivated in the past in this country, for we then had no considerable fortunes here to speak of, may thus be all the time extending and increasing.

But the next century may have its own views respecting these vast accumulations of private property.

## Teach Them Natural History.

Scared by a dragon fly! Under these words we described yesterday a panic among the children of the Fifth street public school, caused by the advent of one of those common but curious insects known as the devil's darning needles. It seems that queer superstitions exist concerning these creatures Many of the children in this neighborbood," said Miss EMMA KNAPP, one of the teachers, "are taught by their parents that a dragon fly will sew up their ears, if it gets chance to sting them;" and Miss A. H. SILL, another instructor, told our reporter that they taught the girls as much as possible about these insects last summer, in order to quiet the fears inspired by such stories.

The occurrence emphasizes the importance of general and thorough instruction for chil-

dren in elementary natural history.

At the public schools, both in the city and in the country, the pupils should be taught something about the common animals, birds, insects, and plants of the region in which they live. They will thus learn to distinguish between that which is harmless and that which is harmful in animal and vegetable life, and their knowledge in this field will possess a practical value which does not belong to every branch of study, even in our public schools.

Every summer we read of children killed by mistaking some poisonous plant for another plant which is good to eat. Toadstools are taken for mushrooms, and people heedlessly stroll into masses of poison ivy without any idea of the danger. Hundreds of innocent insects are looked upon as venomous, simply because nothing is known about them, and, on the other hand, an unsophisticated youth from town occasionally picks up a real old yellow-jacketed wasp, under the impression that it is only a yellow fly.

Illustrations could readily be multiplied to show how little people know about what we may call the natural history of common life. No study is more attractive, and none more suitable for our public schools, after reading, writing, and arithmetic. We are inclined to rank it in importance even above geography

# Restoring Dismissed Officers of the Army

The recent review by the Court of Claims of Mr. WALKER A. NEWTON'S application to be restored to the army presents very strikingly the opinion that prevails in some quarters of the facility with which dropped officers may be reinstated. Mr. Newton's claim rested, according to the Court, on an exceedingly slender foundation, and presenting it at all seems to have been the result of a belief, in view of the many reinstatements under Mr. HAYES and President GRANT, that every officer who had the least right to be reestored would be welcomed with open arms.

In July, 1870, Second Lieutenant NEWTON was summarily dropped for prolonged absence without leave. From that time the War Department had no official knowledge of him until the year 1879, when he turned up with a demand to be put on the rolls and to draw pay. The basis of this demand was a law passed in July, 1866, making the following provision:

"No officer in the military or naval service shall in time of peace be dismissed from the service except upon and in pursuance of a sentence of a court martial to that effect."

His application to the War Department was not acted upon, and this fact gave him, in a suit for back pay before the Court of Claims, a second ground of complaint, namely, that a court martial was not summoned to try him under the following section of the act of March, 1865:

"When any officer dismissed by order of the President makes in writing an application for trial, setting forth. under oath, that he has been wrongfully dismissed, the President shall, as soon as the necessities of the servic may permit, convene a court martial to try such office on the charges on which he shall have been dismissed. And if a court martial is not so convened within six months from the presentation of such application for trial. \* \* the order of dismissal by the President shall be void."

The Court, however, pointed out in its decision that prior to the dropping of Lieut. Newton the act of 1870 had authorized the President to drop directly from the army any officer absent from duty without leave for three months; and the claimant, when dropped, had been absent much more than three months.

The only apparent basis on which the claimant's application stood was a confused codification of the Revised Statutes. A law passed under the plea of a war necessity in 1862 gave the President the right to dismiss officers as he saw fit; the law of March, 1865, restrained this unlimited power, while that of 1866 wholly repealed the act of 1862, without directly touching that of 1865. The persons who arranged the Revised Statutes put together the acts of 1870 and 1866 as section 1,229, while they retained the restraining act of 1865, styling it section 1,230. Of course, as the Court said, it only needed an examination of the dates when these various statutes were passed to discover that the act of 1870 made a fresh grant of power, independent of

preceding acts. But apart from these features of the case its remarkable element is the applicant's failure to make his demand for nine years. During all that time, as the Court found, he did not report himself to the department, nor did he render or offer to render any service. He made no claim to the office he had abandoned, or to its pay, and whatever the interpretation to be put upon his original ance from the service, the Court

whatever for his long ellenos. Nevertheless, he asked for the neat little sum of about \$17,000, in payment for his successful selfconcealment. The Court, be dismissing his

petition, made the following comment: "Toddeclare the order of the President void at this late day, and thus authorize the claimant to draw pay from May, 1960, amounting, as he claims, to \$16,800, would be paying a great price for negligence of duty while in the ervice, and greater negligence of his supposed rights after he was dropped."

The presentation of a claim like Mr. Newron's is hardly intelligible, save on the ground that he supposed that almost any application for reinstatement would nowadays be warmly

It is said that Socretary CHANDLES moans to save the grand old party by forming "Young Republican" clubs in various parts of the country. He believes that the "Young Republicans" are thirsting for harmony, and are resolved to prevent the destruction of the party by the jealousies of its old leaders. But CHAND-

LER himself is one of these old leaders. The "Young Republicans," who want to see new blood and strength in the party, are not likely to forget the part that CHANDLES took in bring-ing in the Braudulent President. Nor are they likely to follow the leadership of the man who applauds the infamies of SECOR ROBESON.

started for Europe yesterday in the City of Rome and the Devonia, and who were detained so long in the lower bay in consequence of the grounding of the former vessel, probably felt auspices. But these passengers are not the only persons interested in such an occurrence, for every inhabitant of the city of New York is thereby reminded of the condition of the approaches to its harbor. The concentration of trunk lines of railroad and the opening of free canals to this port will all be in vain if the harbor is not kept clear. The dumping of street refuse and other obstructions into the waters about New York can be prevented and the channels in the bay can be kept open if proper efforts are made. But the people of New York cannot expect that these things will be done

The following persons received the largest votes out of the 1.414 ballots cast for Overseers of Harvard University:

PRANCIA M. WRID, Class of 1879.
SOLOMON LINCOLN, Class of 1857.
WILLIAM ANORY, Class of 1823.
ANDREW P. PRANCIN, Class of 1823.
ANDREW P. PRANCIN, Class of 1820.
ROGER WOLCOT, Class of 1870.
SANDEL M. QUINCY, Class of 1852.
WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, Class of 1854.
ALBRIT STRONGY, CLASS of 1854.
ALBRIT STRONGY, CLASS of 1859.
NATHANIEL THAYBE, CLASS of 1871.

There are five vacancies to be filled on commoncement day. The vote given in the preliminary stage for Dr. WELD is the highest which has ever yet been cast by mail for a candidate for Overseer, and in it may be found substan tial proof of the hearty acquiescence of the Massachusetts men in the innovation of having non-resident Overseers.

No one will begrudge the success of the Actors' Fund. Actors are improvident fellows. but they are generous. They have helped a great many people in other professions out of scrapes, so everybody ought to be glad to know that they are succeeding in raising a fund to help themselves when bad luck overtakes them.

Had the admirers of EDGAR A. POE known that the house in Fordham in which he wrote they probably would not have allowed it to go for a little over half its value.

A large variety of texts will be expounded from the pulpits to-day. Those who are in distress may learn "Where peace can be found; all charitably inclined may profit by an exposition of "Systematic Benevolence;" if any have mone astray they may ponder over the query "Is it hard to be good?" and have it answered; others will be told "How to choose friends:" while those who are interested in religious mining and milling will be glad to hear about "Pure gold and how to get it."

Mr. PIERRE LORILLARD has acted prompt ly on THE SUN'S advice to bring the American lowes home from England. He informed number of gentlemen in Jerome Park yesterday that he should send at once for Iroquois It was believed that the winner of the Derby might be placed in condition to race with some of the best horses in America before the summer is over. In view day's racing at Jerome Park, it would be well if Messrs. LORILLARD and KEENE sent for the whole American contingent. They have won the highest trophies of the turf abroad, and should receive the plaudits awaiting them here before they become too aged to join in grand equine contests on their native heath.

The committee appointed to raise money to defray the expenses of sending the American rifle team to England is having hard work. Very little money has been raised. This is the more deplorable because the practice scores have averaged higher than those of the British team last year, and there are prospects that our team might regain the honors lost at Creedmoor

Mr. HENRY HARRISSE, the well-known bib iophile, has recently read a memoir and exhibited before the Institute of France an original Portuguese chart and documents of the year 1502, showing that the entire coast line of the United States from the Gulf of Mexico to the Hudson, was discovered, explored, and named in twenty-two places by Spanish or Portuguese navigators'as yet unknown, between the years 1500 and 1502, eleven years previous to any known expedition to the mainland, and that the regions visited by GASPAR CORTE-REAL are the east coast of Newfoundland and Greenland

Gov. BEN BUTLER is in luck. His enemier are constantly doing foolish things. The Harvard Overseers did him a good turn by refusing him a degree, and now the Massachusetts House of Representatives has done him another good turn. This intelligent body, which has steadily opposed the Governor's investigations and reforms, has now distinguished itself by passing a bill increasing the pay of its members from \$500 to \$750. To say that the services of most of the members of the present Massachusetts Legislature are not fifty pe cent. more valuable than those of their predecessors is to state the fact very mildly. These gentlemen will have an opportunity next fall ascertain the value set upon their services by their constituencies. Economy will be one of the things to which the Massachusetta peo ple will be unable to "point with pride." And it is safe to say that BUTLER will not forget any

A remarkable specimen of what is known

as ball lightning was seen near Joplin, in the State of Missouri, during a recent thunder storm. A man sitting near an open window saw a ball of fire some three inches in diameter swiftly approaching the house. It entered the window, and exploded in the middle of the oom with a loud noise. The man received a slight shock, but no damage was done. Wonderful stories are related of the erratic performances of these lightning balls. Some have supposed that their appearance of solidity and globular form may be owing to the presence of a mass of dust and other floating matter gathered from the atmosphere. This view seems to receive some support from the fact hat when the lightning ball recently observed in Missouri exploded it scattered a shower o sparks in every direction. Considering that all lightning. St. Elmo's fire. Jack-a-lanterns, and other strange and seemingly half-conscious estures of the atmosphere were as common in former ages as now, and that even yet soience regards them as most singular phenomena, it is hardly to be wondered at that the ancients poled the air with imaginary demons.

THE NEW STAR BOUTH CONTRACTS. Minor and Valle Returning to Soir Old Oc.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- While Miner and Vaile have been on trial for conspiracy to de-fraud the Government, the Post Office Department has been making new contracts with them, Miner figuring as contractor and Vaile as surety. Besides the obvious impropriety of it is charged that one of the contracts to Miner was made in violation of law. It is charged that routes have been expedited in an extraordinary manner, and that methods have been at

work strikingly resembling Brady's. Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska, in a letter to the Postmaster-General, shows that among the actors in the procurement of contracts involving a large expenditure perfectly useless were persons who, aside from Miner and Vaile, were conspicuous in procuring contracts embraced Wyck's language to Postmaster-General Gres-

It seems incredible that the contract office, which a few days ago was reorganized expressly to ferret out delinquencies and punish offenders, and protect the people from waiton depredation, should as soon have abated their zeal, and revived the abuses they were supposed to aboilsh, in a new and more daugerous form, by believing and acting upon such statements, to the extent of letting a route which was a more unblushing fraud than those it had exposed.

## The Senator says again:

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The Bureau must realize that no proper excuse can be found for this wrong, in the entreaty of a portion of the Neurana delegation, in the facts, which beyond the series of t

Second Assistant Elmer is represented as saying that if his Satanic Majesty was the lowest bidder, offering good bail, he would get the mer to control the matter. It is understood that disclosure. Whatever be the fact, it existed before Judge Gresham's time. He promises to inquire into the case, but rather singularly expresses in advance the opinion that there is nothing wrong with his subordinates. Is the whole Republican party honeycombed by the Star route iniquity?

### THE OUTLOOK IN NEW JERSEY.

PRINCETON, June 9. New Jersey was swept by the tidal wave of 1874. Judge Bedle, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received a majority of 13,000, at the same time that Samuel J. Tilden defeated Gen. Dix in New York by a majority of 50,000. Last fall New Jersey did not feel the effect of

the tidal wave. There was no State ticket to be chosen. On Congressmen in the whole State the Democrats got a majority of only

The contest in New Jersey this year will be spirited. A Governor is to be chosen. He dis-penses a large amount of patronage. The October election in Ohio will exert a good deal of influence upon results in New Jersey, If of influence upon results in New Jersey. If Ohio should go Domocratic New Jersey would respond by a heavy majority. But if the Ropublicans should capture Ohio in October the lines of the New Jersey Democracy would be shaken, though they could hardly fail to carry their nominee for Governor unless he was a very weak candidate.

The State abounds in ambitious gentlemen of both parties who are eager to fill the chair now occupied by Gov. Ludlow. There is a sharp rivairy for the nomination, especially among Democrats, but as yet there is no concentration upon any one in either party.

## HII HII

How President Arthur has Changed. From the Albany Evening Journal. President Arthur has changed in the eyes one people. We cannot illustrate this change better that by saying that if the most reliable journal in the State should to-day print a story alleging that President Ar thur had selected a candidate to head the next Repub-lican State ticket, and would allow the Federal machin

ery of the State to be worked to secure his nomination

From the Albany Evening Journal.

They perhaps give him more credit for active interest in the nomination of Folger than belongs to him. But, be that as it may, they believe now that he has got through with that sort of thing.

# How He Could Make Himself Popular

From the Albany Evening Journal. and crop, ship George Bliss back to New York, and shu the doors of the White House upon Mahone, Riddle-berger & Co., there would be nothing to prevent fifs be-ing as popular, personally and politically, as any Presilent could desire to be.

### They Cannot Beny It. From the Ithaca Democrat.

Although taking little part in active politics, no name to-day arouses more enthusiasm among the masses or causes greater consternation among Republicans than that of the elected, but defrauded, Presidential sandidate of the Democracy in 1876-Samuel J. Tilden. In after years, when the names of his defrauders shall nave sunk into merited oblivion, his will be honored as that of the patriot statesman who preferred to sacrifice personal ambition rather than jeopardize free institu-

# The Republican Platform in Ohio.

From the Philadelphia Recon It is not upon party platforms that this offyear campaign in Ohio will be made, but upon the record of the last State Legislature. Among the acts of this Legislature was the submission of a prohibitory amend ment to a vote of the people, and this action is heartily approved in the resolutions of the Columbus Convention. By putting the Scott License law in one resolu tion and the proposition to submit a prohibitory amendment in snother, the shrewd purpose is to catch all the gudgeons in the political pool. The liquor sellers are expected to eagerly rush to the embrace of the Republican party and the Scott law in their dread of a prohibitory amendment, and the aquarians are already charged with obstinate ingratitude if they refuse to support the party which submitted their question of prohibition to the people. When Mephistopheles took hold of the spigot in Auerbach's wine cellar, his diabolical skid enabled him to this platform is to afford something for the gratification of all tastes in Ohio, from rum to rain water. But he who want rum suspect he has nothing to offer them but rain water; and those who insist only on rain water suspect that his platform smells horribly of rum. When subjected to close inspection, the Ohio platform is found to be a bad compound of rum and rain water.

# Phillips Brooks in England

From the London Dally News. The Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., is now in ngiand, and is devoting a part of his holday to preach ing in some of our leading churches. Yesterday he preached in the morning at the church of the Rev. Canon Boyd Carpenter, and in the evening to one of the most dense congregations that could assemble in Westmin ster Abbey. On next Sunday evening he will preach at St. Mark's, Kensington, and on Hospital Sunday he will preach in the afternoon at St. Michael's, Chester square.

#### Why a Republican Journal Payors Sam Handall.

From the Philadelphia Press

Henri Watterson thinks the Press, in its treatment of Mr. Randall's chivass for the Speakership, betrays rather in the speakership, betrays rather in the speakership, betrays rather in the semination of the Speakership, betrays rather to see him cheendally for a Pennsylvanian in its desire to see him cheendall; and he is eminently correct. The Press for Randall; and he is eminently benefits, and able-bedied them in the tronsers sea of free trade Bourbonism; because he has the proven qualifications of an efficient presiding officer; because his candidacy stirs up the animals in the Democratic memagerie and furnishes fun for the audience; and, lastly, because he is not a crank.

# From the Boston Globe.

In a letter from one of the prisoners at the concord State Prison one of the prisoners at the concord State Prison to a friend in this city is the following: "Everything is nice and quiet hare. There are no chain ganes solitaries, or barbarous panishment of any kind. The most hardered criminals, upon whom the sum has not shone for a few years, except when in their cells, are either out for an airing daily or at work peaceably, showing that kindness is mightier than the rack. One of the worst convicts—or so considered by the previous Warden—goes to and from the shop daily if don't wish to see a better man when well treated. It is a great gain for the man here that such a Warden was unhered in. He is kindness itself, and yet has in him all the stuff that good mea are made of. Every man had a postal card given to him, that he could send to his riesde, saying that little laxuries could be received on

—Dr. Reuben Jeffery's new Baptist church in Denver has been dedicated. It is the largest church building in Denver, accommodating about 1,500 per Dr. Jeffery's congregation fills it. —Springfield, Ohio, is happy'over a revive

in which the converts are roundly numbered at thousand. This revival pervades all denominations extends to nearly every church.

-Evangelist Harrison is again heard from as engaged in active Gospet work in Kansas City. The Grand Avenue Church rejoices in a host of new convector owing to his magnetic manner and his personaire

-The Methodist church at Council Blui Iowa, has been enjoying the evangelical services of a reformed prise fighter, Mr. Benjamin Hogan. Ben's co-gregations have been large and many hundreds of alle inners have been converted,

-The reports recently circulated regas ing Sitting Buil's conversion to the Roman Catholis faith are now squarely contradicted. Bull declares that he -Complaint is made that in the Old Fulton

-Complaint is made that in the Old Fullon Street Prayer Meeting some of the brethren pray too long. The limit is five minutes. When a praying brother exceeds this limit there is worrying and fidgeting. Some of those who pray for 'more than five minutes are accused of a lack of spirituality.

-The eminent missionary, Dr. Somerville, is meeting with much success in Southern Africa. Among the Zulus lie has been received with hearty we come at Pettermaritzburg, Durban, Umoote, and Manda, in company with his assistant, Mr. Cumming, he has visited the diamond diggings, where the university range. visited the diamond diggings, where the miners turned out in great numbers to bear the preaching.

-One of the most eminent religious week-—One of the most eminent religious week-les, bearing date May 31, publishes an account of how an old lady, aged 90, "went on the ice last week and coasted down a steep hill several times on a double run-ner." Such incidents are refreshing in these hot times, if that religious weekly will, in its next issue, tell where the old lady found sufficient ice for her sport "last week," or where coasting may safely be done during the next few weeks, the result will be a very spare attend-ance at the Sunday schools of any such frigid locality, —The General Convention of the Protestant

Rpiscopal Church is to be held in Philadelphia in October next. Preparations are already being made for it. This Convention will have special interest, in view of the fact that the question of altering the liturgy will come up for discussion. The "Book of Common Prayer has been so carefully treasured by Episcopalians that has alternized to the content of the conte any attempts to alter it are regarded with great jealousy. any attempts to alter it are regarded with great jealous,. Both by High-Churchmen and Low Churchmen the great aim has been to keep the Book exactly as it has been, on account of the fear that if one innevation is admitted a troop of others will crowd into the open door thus male. Philadelphia will entertain the General Convention seconding to the old-fashioned method of hospitality, and not on the new boarding house and dollar a day plan.

The unpleasantness in the Park Reform-—The unpleasantness in the Park Reformed Church, Jersey City, is all over. Dr. Suydam, the pastor, is triumphantly exonerated from the charge of perverting the truth. The choir goes on with its exceptionally attractive musical exercises, and the "service of song" has a magnetic effect over a large crowd of people. There are a great many hundred persons in Jersey City whose specialty in churchgoing is to attend a different church every Sunday evening They ramble around from sanctuary to sanctuary is search of the most remarkable attractions, either musical, oratorical, or in the revival line. Dr. Suydam's choir has proved the means of capturing some of these choir has proved the means of capturing some of these ramblers for as many as three or four consecutive Sunday evenings. Another Jersey City pastor, a very eloquent sermonizer, recently remarked that he doss not preach to a regular congregation, but rather to a procession of people constantly changing and some of them appearing before him so seldom that he has no opportunity to become well acquainted with their faces.

-The "Messaros" Church squabble in Philadelphia has at last come to an end The Central Presbytery agrees to let the brethren of the Northwestern Church take their church and their per preacher and go forth into a condition of independency or whatever else they please. To this end they bid the whole concles they please. To this end they bid the whole con-cern depart in peace. As a Presiyterian church the Northwestern no longer exists. There was much grati-fication on the announcement of the completion of this action. But there arose a wail from certain brethren, who claim that the church owes them about \$3.200, and would like to known how to get it. Their inquiry has not been satisfactorily answered, and probably will not be. Brother Messaros, having been baptized by immer-sion and licensed by a Baptist association to preach is now somewhat of an Independent Baptopreshygation-alist of the go-as-you-please order of ecclesinatical secalist of the go-as-you-please order of ecclesiastical succession. The fact that he is as eloquent as he is odd is considered a compensation for all his eccentricities. Be draws a crowd, and that is what his followers say the ordinary old fashioned Presbyterian preachers of Philip delphia cannot do.

-The elevating and refining power pleasantly furnished rooms is gracefully exhibited at Bridgeport, Conn., in the evangelistic efforts of the sal-vation Army. The Army had held its services is a roughly furnished third-story room, but has now come down one flight and taken possession of the roombe-longing to the Ladies' Union Temperance Society. The room is handsomely carpeted, tastefully painted, and adorned with engravings. It might be supposed that such an uncouth crowd as that which generally attach the Salvation Army services would not appreciate such surroundings. But last Sunday's exercises were mark by as excellent conduct as could be seen in any of the churches. This the more remarkable because only Sunday or two ago, when the rough upper hall wa tain disorderly boys and young men. These bound were ex-bruisers and ex-drunkards who, having be recently converted, were anxious to do somethings the cause of religion. They handled the disorderly wi-great efficiency, and lost no time in sending them does he stairs. Last Sunday evening, "Happy Jack" co ducted the singing with singular unction and with a magnetic effect which brought out the voices of the hole company. Several elegant indies of consid refinement and culture have attached themselves ! Army" in Bridgeport, and have raised the towns neetings to something quite as decorus as the av church prayer meeting.

-To-day's International Sunday School is son is full of missionary teaching. It is in ac 1-18, and tells of the visit of Paul and Barn conium and Lystra. Iconium was the chief city Lycaonia. The beginning of the work in learning with the Jewish synagogue, where Paul and Barnales is so as to gain many converts to Christianity ticht well as Jews were converted. As in other places here, the unbelieving Jews raised a commetten apostles stood the opposition bravely for a while, tinuing their work in spite of it. Their policy was to work. When the populace made rend; to jut them death, they considered it an indication that their ficusefulness lay in some other direction. So when I Iconium mob were about to stone them, they made t best of their way to Lystra, preaching there and The cure was so complete as to cause a great excitents in the city. The idolatrous inhabitants mislook rea and Barnabas for the heathen divinities. Mercury as Jupiter. They were about to honor them by sacrificial orien to them. Such honor was contrary to all the teachings of the Christian religion. Paul and Barrabs in the excitement of all the carnestness they could on mand, besought the Lystra admirers not to commit set an error. The opportunity was a grand one for telling of the God to whom all worship is justly due. Paul and Barnabas improved this opportunity, and gained the re spectful attention of the people. We see in this least an instance of the varying success of those who prese the Gospel. Sometimes they are treated with score, as sometimes they are idolized. It is worthy of notice the whatever kind of reception these men had they delif-ered the Gospel message with faithful boldness and over whelming earnestness. -That a large and respectable body of

Christian people should in this enlightened age be dis-cussing whether or not to allow instrumental music in their churches seems almost phenomenal. The Caise Presbyterians are by no means the largest of the Presbyterian families, but they make up in persistent determination to abide by their principles what they sak it numbers. They are descended from the stardy of Scotchinen of Covenanter times who made up the minds according to what they believed to be the will descend minds according to what they believed to us the warGod, and then clung with immovable firmness to the
convictions. No people on earth are more extrair coscientious. One of the traditions of their fathers is the
as the word of God does not sanction the use of many nstruments in church worship, therefore the use such instruments in divine service is a sin. By a strang nconsistency these good brethren sing Paalmenf David," but in large part con authors, are sung, not in the original flair ceedingly rugged English versification in many places the most direct sanctions musical instruments in worship. The tich of the United Presbyterians has been enlively struggle over this instrument tathers want to cleave to the old plan instruments except the precentor's tuning fork were allowed. They fail the natruments are sanctioned by the Will organs are not. The Young America par has searched the Scriptures to dul the want instrumental music, and are determine of the fathers say it will shift the some of the tathers and a volument might as well as all as dried up. So they vote in favor of organs and state making agencies, and thuir votes foot not is. The anti-instrumentals voted to the number of 7s. The controversy is an exceedingly littler one, and trust settlements that the number of the controversy is an exceedingly littler one, and trust settlements the controversy is an exceedingly littler one, and trust settlements.